



Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

No. 20,173 第三十七百一零萬二第 日五初月元年亥癸 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1923. 二拜禮 號十二月二年二十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

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[1923]

ST. PAUL'S AND ITS

BUILDER.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF WREN'S TASK.

Canon Alexander, treasurer of St. Paul's, gave an address recently on "St. Paul's and its Builder," at a midday service at St. Dunstan's-in-the-East.

He said that while Christopher Wren, the bicentenary of whose death we ex-
pected to celebrate next February, was
engaged on the very complex task of
restoring the old St. Paul's, fortune gave
him the golden opportunity, which had
seldom fallen to any man's lot, of replac-
ing one of the noblest buildings in Europe
with a successor which should be not
unworthy, in either a religious or an
artistic sense, of sustaining a great
tradition. It might well be that, in
building as he did, Wren accepted some
of the risks which usually attend the
course of creative genius, and certainly
we ought to try to understand the con-
ditions under which he worked and the
difficulties which he had to face.

As Wren surveyed the wilderness of
St. Paul's Churchyard after the Great
Fire, there was one thought which rose
in his mind as the master-thought of all
his dreams. It was that of a Dome. He
must have a Dome. The Dome would not
only be the central fact in the landscape
of London—the new London as he planned
it; it would also make possible great acts
of public worship. Wren was a religious
man—a democrat; if I may so say, in
religion; the medieval type of Cathedral
had never been congenial to him; he would
not build for a multitude, or he would
not build at all. Like Collet, greatest of
the Deans of St. Paul's, he had a tender
heart for the common people. So the
Dome soared over the City, more beauti-
ful than any that Florence, Rome, or
Paris had seen; and yet even then its
builder's purposes were thwarted. Not
for a century and a half was his vision of
a great multitude worshipping week by
week beneath the Dome to find its
realization.

WREN'S MODIFIED PLAN.

Canon Alexander proceeded:—It is
one of the latest theories of the experts
that, for financial or other reasons which
are not clear to us, Wren's plan of
construction was modified after the work
began. The lines of the old foundations
had to be avoided; the soil presented
special problems—as our committee lately
told us, "the ground would not be con-
sidered altogether satisfactory at the
present time for a building of this
character"; and as a result the south-west
corner, the great piers, and the south-west
tower (which we have not practically re-
built and which is stronger than it ever
was before) was badly shattered, and had
to be repaired by Wren himself. The
foundations of this immense structure
are only 1 ft. below the level of the
crypt floor. Beneath the strip of earth
on which they rest there lies a bed of
sand and gravel, with the blue London
clay far below. We are assured that
there need be no special anxiety about
the foundations at present; but Wren, of
course, could not have foreseen that the
time would come when, as in 1831, great
quantities of sand would be pumped out
from beneath the Cathedral with a view
to constructing a deep sewer near the
south porch. He could not have foreseen
the elaborate drainage system of modern
times; the vibration of motor traffic, with
an effect upon the building which is still
a matter of dispute between the theo-
retical physicist and the practical architect
and engineer; the atmosphere of modern
London, destructive alike of stone and of
metal; or the risk of his foundations being
undermined not only by the tunnels of
tube railways but even by the basements
of neighbouring warehouses. To have
foreseen indeed, which we think he might
have foreseen, he does not appear to have
given sufficient thought, and that was the
peril of rusting iron. He made a note
somewhere that iron should not be em-
ployed within 6 in. of the air; yet we have
found it largely used throughout the
building, and with disastrous results.

It has to be remembered, also, that
Wren, compelled to convey his Portland
stone by sea, found the greatest difficulty
in maintaining a regular and adequate
supply; had it been otherwise, the Dome
might have stood unshaken; as it was,
his great piers were filled with rubble,
and the Portland stone on their surface
is in places but a few inches deep. And,
as he was curtailed for material, so he
was continuously handicapped by want of
means. The cost of such a cathedral was
immense, and, in spite of Saneroff's
assumption that "money will be had to
accomplish it," funds came in but slowly.
Wren himself contributed the sum, not
inconsiderable for those days, of £80. His
committee did not help him greatly; it
was critical and vexatious, and as unim-
aginative as committees generally were and
are. He was accused of shirking his duty
and of wasting time. In the end he was
expelled from his office as Surveyor of
Public Works. At the present day it may
comfort us a little to learn that the ap-
pointment of his successor was regarded
as due to "German intrigue."

OUR TASK.

But the old man was not dissatisfied.
In the face of much adversity he had
built his Dome more or less according to
the pattern shown to him in the mount.
Ours is the lesser, but still serious, task
of preserving what he created. Parentalia
(now a somewhat discredited authority)
tells us that he aimed at building for
eternity; he is also said to have prophesied
that his work would last for two hundred
years. After two hundred years the
Cathedral still stands in massive strength—
perhaps, a little like some ancient tower
which the encroaching sea was then threat-
ening to undermine. Our purpose is to take no
avoidable risks with such a dome as ours,
nor to bequeath to another generation a
task which, through carelessness or
negligence, or want of generosity or
(Continued on next column.)

DECAY OF ENGLISH.

EFFECT OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

At the North of England Education
Conference resumed at Blackburn on
January 8th, the outstanding subject
discussed was the teaching of English in
England.

Mr. J. E. Haley, secretary of the
Departmental Committee of the Teaching
of English, who opened the debate,
remarked that generally speaking schools
did not make it their business to see that
the pupils had a reasonable grasp of
English. That was a defect which ought
to be remedied. Some splendid work was
being done in the teaching of English,
but for what he might call the average
school tradition and circumstances were
still too strong. To some English people
English was almost a foreign tongue.

Mr. E. T. Campagnac, Professor of
Education at Liverpool University, said
there were English children without En-
glish, and the reason was to be found in
the decay of home life and the simpler
forms of social intercourse. From small
and over-crowded houses parents could
not be blamed for sending children out
of doors. Inside there was no space for
speech, which for children could not be
properly conducted without the physical
movement of drama. Even from large and
well-appointed houses children were so
thrusted out to the streets. They betook
themselves to places of public entertain-
ment. Home for rich and poor alike had
come to mean a place where they slept,
a place where they sometimes ate and
where they rarely assembled for talking
and visioning. The basis, flower, and
pinnacle of English was conversation, a
domestic art which could not be cultivated
without quiet, security, and leisure. The
broken sentences of the street, the half-
finished phrase of the restaurant, the
breathless explanations made and caught
and tossed this way and that in public
places, where intimacy is changed for
vulgarity, confidence for carelessness, and
affection for effrontery—these are as
unlike conversation as the noises of the
jazz band are unlike music. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. G. Aitham, of the English His-
torical Association, said grammar as it
was now taught ought to be abolished.
"Personally," he declared, "I would
clear it out of the curriculum, for I feel
sure the future of our English teaching
lies along humanistic lines."

Mr. Haley, in reply, said he would
hardly go so far as to abolish grammar.
There ought to be room for both litera-
ture and grammar, for after all, there
was a science of language.

On the question of the relation of
technical education to industry Mr.
Paley York, London County Council
School of Engineering, Poplar, argued
that the need for utility could not be
separated from the need for culture.
There was no ground to fear that our
technical training would flood our works
and factories with directors (not in the
company sense) of commercial activity.
For example, if in engineering they
trebled the facilities now afforded for
technical education, the number would
still be small as compared with those
engaged in engineering.

In discussion on the secondary school
curriculum, Mr. C. W. Bailey, Liverpool,
said people with the instincts of bargain
sales hunters would always be dis-
appointed with the immediate results
of education as a cash transaction. The
Board of Education were apparently will-
ing to sanction educational experiments
without risks. One could fancy the
Board sanctioning trips on an aeroplane
to Mars on receipt of official informa-
tion from the authorities on that planet
of absolute safety. Had geographical
exploration been as officially controlled
as education experiment, half the world
would have yet been undiscovered.

courage, might soon have become impos-
sible. We are thinking not of to-morrow,
but of the years to come.

I once suggested that a memorial to
Christopher Wren should be placed some-
where in the City, on which his genius
has left so deep a mark; and a friend
guaranteed a princely sum sufficient to
carry out the design on a noble scale, so
that the people might know how great
a man had walked their streets. Then
came the war; and the structural needs
of the fabric loomed so large that it
seemed unfitting to divert time and money
and effort to something purely ornamental.
The best memorial of Wren is still the
Dome, which lifts its misty splendours
above the curves of the river, with the
Cross shining back to the setting sun.
As, in a quiet corner of the crypt, we
read once more the epitaph above his
unpretentious grave, we repeat with
pride and contentment the familiar
words, "Si monumentum requiris, circum-
spice."

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SCOTTISH SPORT.

RUGBY TEAM TO MEET FRANCE.

DOWNFALL OF CELTIC.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Edinburgh, January 10th.

The result of the final Scottish Rugby trial should give satisfaction to the advocates of the policy pursued by the selectors in their difficult and sometimes thankless task of building up a representative national team—that by trial games. In each of the games played this season in Scotland the national side had no difficulty in vanquishing the opposition, and in the last of all the superiority of the favoured fifteen was convincingly proved. It is not surprising, therefore, that these players, with two exceptions, should have been chosen to represent Scotland against France in the first of the International games at Edinburgh next week. The home Scots are four-fifths of the team, for, although nine players journeyed from the other side of the Border for final trial, only three of them were fortunate enough to be selected.

The selection of Drysdale instead of Forsyth will be popular, not that Forsyth has lost caste, but the Heriot's representative has played so consistently in club and trial matches as to make him a favourite candidate for the position of full back. The three-quarter line practically chose itself. The only doubtful position was that of right wing three-quarter, which has been allotted to A. C. Wallace of Oxford. His selection is due to the good work which he accomplished in both trial matches. As to the half-backs, Bryce is not only a remarkably plucky defender, but he is able in attack, and M'Queen also gave a capital display. The forwards look a formidable combination, and will knit into a capital pack. They possess all the qualifications necessary and will take a tremendous lot of beating. The choice of D. S. Kerr, of Heriot's, was hardly expected, but he thoroughly justified his selection. Kerr is a sound and able player.

The Scottish team is as follows:—
D. Drysdale (Heriot's); E. H. Liddell (Edinburgh University); A. L. Gracie (Harlequins); E. M'Laure (Royal High School); and A. C. Wallace (Oxford); S. B. M'Queen (Waterloo) and W. E. Bryce (Selkirk); J. M. Bannerman (Glasgow High School); J. C. R. Buchanan (Stewart's); L. M. Stuart (Glasgow High School); D. S. Davies (Hawick); J. R. Lurie (Melrose); D. M. Bertram (Watsonians); D. S. Kerr (Heriot's); and A. K. Stevenson (Glasgow Academicals).

CLUB RUGBY.

The big return match between Heriot's and Watsonians was robbed of much of its interest, as some of the best men on each side were called upon for the last international trial. The leaders maintained their position and gained a convincing victory over Watson's, in which their characteristic opportunism and superior stamina were the determining factors. The Royal High School F.P.'s offered a plucky front to a strong-going Academical pack, but at no time did they look like saving the game. Edinburgh University courted defeat by putting a very weak team forward against Jedburgh. The new Dundee club, East of Scotland, had a bad time at the hands of Panmure at Forthill. They went down by the record score of the season—70 pts. to nil.

Scotland, 18; The Rest, 3.
Heriot's, 11; Watsonians, 2.
R.H.S. F.P., 3; Edin. Academicals, 14.
Glas. H.S. F.P., 25; Institution F.P., 0.
Jedforest, 21; Edin. Univ., 0.
Melrose, 0; Hawick, 0.
Kelso, 7; Selkirk, 11.

RANGERS AND THE LEAGUE.

The leading game was the meeting of the two leaders in the League, Rangers and Motherwell; the former only kept their top place after an exciting finish. Rangers' position and their prospects in the Championship race were further strengthened by the defeats sustained by Dundee and Airdrieonians. At Kilmarnock the local club, who had lost to St. Mirren and Ayr United during the holidays, appeared to have recovered form and Dundee were beaten in a fast game. Dundee were without D. M'Lean and Troup, their two leading forwards, and were inferior in attack to Kilmarnock, whose goal margin was kept within reasonable proportions by the fine goal-keeping of Fotheringham and the play of Rogerson, a new back secured in England during the week by Dundee. Airdrieonians were beaten by Morton at Greenock, the Scottish Cup-holders. The struggle at the lower end of the table grows in intensity, and the feature has been the successful recovery made by Hamilton Academicals. They had a surprise victory over Partick Thistle by the sensational score of 6 goals to 1.

Rangers	2	Motherwell	1
Celtic	1	Aberdeen	2
Morton	3	Airdrieonians	1
St. Mirren	3	Hibernian	1
Albion Rovers	3	Clyde	0
Falkirk	0	Ayr United	0
Hamilton Acad.	6	Partick Thistle	1
Heart of Mid.	2	Third Lanark	0
Kilmarnock	2	Dundee	0
Raith Rovers	1	Alloa	0

Discussing "Some Aspects of our Foreign Policy," Mr. Hughes, the United States State Secretary, said that the economic conditions in Europe gave the administration great concern. "They could not dispose of those problems by calling them European," for they were world problems, and they could not escape the injurious consequences of failure to settle them.

"TIPPLING, SWEARING NEO-GEORGIAN MAIDENS."

WOMEN WHO SCORN THE HALO OF ROMANCE.

Mr. Macdonachie's Sunday morning addresses on "Bible types of Married Life" afford his congregation an interesting field for speculation as to which Scripture narrative he will use to illustrate his theme. As one rather expected, the preacher had to go to the rather extreme case of Jezebel—whose very name has become a term of opprobrium in dealing, last Sunday, with the subject of "The Man who would have done better with a better Wife." The text was, "There was none like unto Ahab, who did sell himself to do that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, whom Jezebel his wife stirred up." 1 Kings, c. 21, v. 25.

Mr. Macdonachie expressed disagreement with those who thought that Shakespeare had drawn his Lady Macbeth from Jezebel. Lady Macbeth, he said, was herself strung up, for the hour, beyond her pitch by the urgent allurements of a sudden dazzling temptation. Afterwards she broke down utterly, haunted by evil dreams, walking in her terrified sleep. As Coleridge truly wrote, "There is the mock fortitude of a mind deluded by ambition; she shares with her husband a superhuman audacity which she cannot support, but sinks in the season of remorse and dies in suicidal agony." Ahab's queen, on the contrary, without one twinge of conscience, took any means that offered to her ends, and at the last, indomitable and unbroken, openly defied the avenger. One did not know where, in history or fiction, to look for the equal of this extraordinary woman; but for the perversion of her character she had the makings of a heroine of rare quality. Catherine de Medici, who caused the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and calmly enjoyed her triumph while her son was smitten with remorse, was a much nearer parallel to Jezebel than was Lady Macbeth, but even Catherine came short in audacity of this Eastern Queen.

"FOOLS, SCYPHANTS AND SOCIAL CLIMBERS."

Mr. Macdonachie drew a picture of the material prosperity of Samaria with the coming of the Sidonian Queen. Among the "happiest imports" from Sidon were new forms of worship, and people whose obsession was to move with the times always made a speciality, as they fondly thought, of "broadening" their religion. The cults of Baal and Ashtoreth, with attractive ritual and unexacting morals, held the field in upper circles, and the multitude of fools and scypphants and social climbers who took their cue from fashion, followed suit.

"Decadence, covered over by a surface brilliancy has been," continued the preacher, "a recurrent phenomenon in social history and, whenever it appears, the lapse of women from womanliness is its most revolting feature and one of the most potent factors in its dissemination. The Queen can do no wrong," thinks a young man in his heart, and if our young men are prematurely cynical and disillusioned, is it wholly their fault? Will the world be really better if you forbid the young man to idealise his future wife, and if you harp on the danger of expecting too much from her?

WOMEN WHO ADOPT THE STYLE OF THE BAR AND SMOKE-ROOM.

"A common type of modern woman seems to resent anything being expected of her at all, beyond what men find in themselves, and not their best selves at that. Whether she knows what she really wants is hard to divine, but the one thing she will not permit is the weaving of any halo of idealism or even romance around her. As if to render that impossible, she invests herself with the petty vices and crudities of the roughest sex, and the effort from a man's point of view, at any rate—is pretty successful. For it is a fact that men as a whole would like to keep a monopoly of some things to themselves. They are content to put up with women's competition in trade and the professions; but not one man in a thousand really likes to see women drop into the style which may pass in the bar and the smoke-room. The deep-rooted feeling of men in these matters is not more hereditary selfishness. I shall be told that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Granted; but a good deal which may be tolerable in the gander (I did not say commendable) is horribly distasteful in his mate."

"This wife of King Ahab was no amateur man, like the ancient bow-bearing Amazon or the tippling, swearing Neo-Georgian maiden. She was that infinitely older type, the woman of tremendous force of character, using all her woman's influence to make herself felt and gain her ends." (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE PORT OF MACAO.

TRADE AND HARBOUR WORKS.

In reference to paragraphs contributed to the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the 14th and 15th inst. relating to the harbour works and the "decadence of the port" alleged to be shown in the number of junks in port for Chinese New Year, we are officially informed that the statement, both as regards the harbour works and the trade indications were incorrect. The loss of a dredger on the voyage out will cause no delay in the carrying out of the harbour works contract. The Netherlands Harbour Works Co. started work under their contract on the 13th inst. by the quarrying stone required, and the Company has undertaken to complete their contract within three years.

As to the junks in the port the Consul for Portugal in Hongkong furnishes us with the following statistics received from Macao:—

Year.	
1920—Fishing junks in port	710
Trading junks	33
1921—Fishing junks	650
Trading junks	98
1922—Fishing junks	770
Trading junks	44
1923—Fishing junks	1,055
Trading junks	124

These statistics do not take into account the junks and other craft harbouring at Taipa and Calowan.

RELIGIOUS INCOMPATIBILITIES IN THE HOME.

Mr. Macdonachie passed on to a consideration of the fact that Ahab and his Queen entertained different religious beliefs, and this led to the reflection that there were plenty of women, by no means Jezebels, who were never satisfied until they had got their husbands away from the Church of their nativity, and thereby did their men an uncommonly ill turn, for it generally meant slacking off from their religion altogether, or nearly so. A woman who thought herself too good for her husband's Church, if it was not fashionable enough or ornate enough to please her, was a snob at heart, and of all snobberies the ecclesiastical one was the worst and led to much social and spiritual insincerity. If the difference went deeper, if it was really a matter of serious conviction and principle, the parties had better think twice before taking the irreconcilable step, for indeed they incurred grave risks. If in spite of that, the step had been taken, the only right course was to go their several ways with mutual respect and tolerance, and do the best they could—which could never be the absolute best—for their unfortunate children.

WORLDLY-MINDED, PLEASURE-LOVING WIVES.

The conventional view was that the wife was generally the more spiritually-minded partner in married life, woman being by nature, it was held, the more religiously inclined. From a fairly wide observation he had reached the opinion that this conventional view needed considerable qualification. There were men, and not so very few of them, who to all appearance would have made a better Christian profession and practice but for the influence of worldly-minded, exacting, pleasure-loving wives. In the mere matter of Church attendance—which was a symptom as far as it went—one could not fail to be struck by numerous cases in which a wife's appearance on the scene had meant the end of a man's Church-going. She kept him at home, took him out visiting friends, motoring, or what not. The notion that religion was mainly the affair of women and children was one of the devil's feeblest falsehoods. At the same time, woman turned indifferent, cynical, apostate was Satan's most effective agency for undermining a people's faith; if true religion were uprooted from the home, where should it find lodgement?

"Not to close upon a sombre note," concluded the preacher, "let it be remembered that, on the other hand, the conditions for true success and satisfaction exist when wives and husbands help each other to rise above besetting weaknesses and faults; when whatever strength for good is in the nature of either is made the common treasury of both, and when the intimacies of the holy estate of matrimony are consecrated by a love deep enough to hold dearer than all material ambitions the privilege of seeking, hand in hand, the highest things as heirs together of the grace of life."

The sermon, concluding on this note, was appropriately followed by the singing of the marriage hymn, "Love divine, all loves exolling."

DR. SUN YAT SEN STILL IN HONGKONG.

PROMOTING CORDIAL RELATIONS.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen remains in Hongkong until to-morrow. This morning he is to give an address in the great hall of the University to members of the Hongkong University Union who are holding a reception in his honour as being the first graduate of the old Hongkong Medical College which the University absorbed.

On Sunday Dr. Sun lunched informally at Government House and later had tea with Sir Robert Ho Tung at "Idlewild." We learn that Dr. Sun has had opportunities of meeting several of the leading officials of the Colony and that many misunderstandings which have hitherto stood in the way of better co-operation between Canton and Hongkong have been removed. Dr. Sun is most anxious that cordial relations should be maintained between Canton and Hongkong and we understand that the interviews he has had have clarified the atmosphere in a way that has given him great satisfaction. We gather that Dr. Sun was not a little surprised to find how erroneous had been his information in many respects regarding the attitude of the Colony towards his schemes for the development of Canton.

Appropos of a report which appeared in our issue of yesterday, we are authoritatively informed that there is not a vestige of foundation for the statement (gathered by our reporter from a passenger by the ship) that Dr. Sun or the members of his entourage considered themselves in danger of having poison administered to them in their food.

A TALK WITH SIR ROBERT HO TUNG.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen spent a couple of hours in conversation with Sir Robert Ho Tung at "Idlewild." Sir Robert very obligingly devoted a few moments from a day extraordinarily busy by reason of the calls upon his time after the New Year holiday, to give to an interviewer the substance of his long talk with Dr. Sun.

At the outset Sir Robert emphasised the fact that not only did he feel delighted by the honour of Dr. Sun's visit to his home, but because of the fact that it had been a means of reconciling views and opinions which he had formed. He was greatly impressed by Dr. Sun's personality, which was an interesting as it was original. Not unnaturally, Sir Robert suggested to Dr. Sun the advisability of abandoning any idea of a military expedition that may be interpreted in the sense of an aggressive movement against any of the neighbouring Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. Sir Robert's suggestion fell upon sympathetic ears inasmuch as Dr. Sun remarked: "Not only am I going to drop the idea of any military expedition, but I can tell you further, Sir Robert, that it is my intention, as soon as I take up the reins of office on my return to Canton, to take the lead by disbanding fifty per cent. of the troops, and will equip the remainder into a more efficient army for our Province. For this purpose I shall, of course, require financial support and practical sympathetic co-operation, as there are still many difficult problems remaining to be solved. I will employ the disbanded soldiers for the purpose of roadbuilding."

The conversation then drifted, as naturally it would drift with one of Sir Robert's mentality and occupation, into channels regarding commerce, industry and mines. Regarding the latter, Sir Robert gathered from Dr. Sun that he intends to develop the mines within the Province, and, excepting for any monopolistic concession, he was not averse to the mines being developed for the benefit of Kwangtung and Hongkong. Dr. Sun was emphatic when he asserted: "It is to my mind my people's benefit to develop mines and produce coal. Why, we have to import coal from abroad now, and the money that is spent on the imported commodity could be better utilised in the development of our own resources."

Dr. Sun expressed himself as happy in the visit he had made to Hongkong, because of the opportunity it afforded of promoting a better understanding between Hongkong and Canton. In explanation, Dr. Sun said: "I am glad also of the opportunity of renewing my old acquaintance with you after a lapse of thirty-four years."

A cosmopolitan hostess writes asking us if we can inform her how to "spit a haggis." We're afraid we can't; it's far more polite to swallow it quickly.—*Star Observer.*

INTERPORT FOOTBALL.

A DECISIVE WIN FOR SHANGHAI.

Playing on the Club ground yesterday before a crowd numbering nearly ten thousand, Shanghai beat Hongkong in the Interport Soccer match by three clear goals.

Hongkong followers of football turned out to witness the much talked of Interport Soccer Match, the first at Hongkong since 1908, and among those present in the Club stand were General Sir John Fowler, Commodore Grace, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Sir Wm. Rees Davies and Mr. R. M. Dyer.

Both teams had a good reception and Quayle beat Stewart in the spin of the coin.

Begg started the game for Hongkong and it was soon evident that the visitors were the better side. They played with good combination and Quayle proved an excellent skipper and coach. Their supporters urged the players on by the use of megaphones.

Several trivial fouls occurred, both sides being at fault. Of the goalkeepers Swan had the most to do, for Remedios was only called upon to handle once in the first half, and that a shot directed from long range. The Shanghai backs were very safe and they played with the team. The Hongkong pair again indulged in big kicking. As a result Quayle and Turner had plenty of free kicks. The interval arrived with no score.

Shortly after the re-start a change came over the game, for Gerrard muddled a clearance and Goldman running up put the ball beyond the reach of Swan, and Shanghai were leading. An unpleasant incident happened shortly after the first goal was scored, Phillips being ordered off for persistent abuse of the referee. The services of Quayle had to be called in before the offender would leave. However, Shanghai continuing with ten men outplayed Hongkong in all departments of the game, and good work by Wilson and Coulcher ended with Dailey beating Swan, after the Hongkong custodian had saved from Cöblicher. Shortly afterwards Shanghai scored their third and last goal. Wilson beat Hudson and gave the ball to Coulcher who got well in, and, slipping the ball to Goldman, who was standing in front of Swan, Goldman placed the ball in the net. With but ten minutes to go, Hongkong tried hard to pull the game round, but they were a beaten side and the final whistle left Shanghai with a well-merited victory by three goals to nil.

The teams:—
SHANGHAI.—Remedios; Quayle and Turner; Ollerdesen, Mears and Crawford; Wilson, Coulcher, Goldman, Phillips and Dailey.

HONGKONG.—Swan; Gerard and Chan So; Hudson, Stewart and Leung Yuk Tong; Chu Kwong Yung, Forsyth, Begg, Valentine and Chan Kwong Yiu.

Referee: Mr. F. Williams.

Linesmen: Messrs. S. Smith and W. E. Holland.

The band of the King's Regt., under the baton of Mr. Hensley played selections during the afternoon.

7-10 P.M.

Shanghai (white) v. South China (black and white), Club ground.

SPORT.

INTERPORT GOLF.

SHANGHAI v. HONGKONG.

The Interport Golf matches are to be played to-day and to-morrow. The teams are:—

SHANGHAI.

J. B. Ferrier.
Rev. W. P. Roberts.
Capt. E. I. M. Barrett.
P. W. Porter.
H. R. Malcolm.
C. T. Beath.

HONGKONG.

A. B. Stewart.
H. R. Buckland.
Major Gandy.
B. Crawford Morgan.
G. E. Archbutt.
R. A. Camidge.

"Kismet."

LAST SCREENING TO-DAY.

"Kismet," the wonderful film version of the famous play with which the Coronet management have been regaling their patrons during these last few days is being shown for the last time to-day. Accompanied though cinema goes are to seeing films produced on a lavish scale the superb magnificence of the settings in "Kismet" is something of an eye-opener. It is not difficult to realise that half a million dollars were spent on the film and that thousands of people, hundreds of donkeys, camels, goats and horses and an entire city were used in unfolding this entrancing tale of old Bagdad.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BANK NOTES AS DISEASE-CARRIERS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS".]

SIR,—With reference to the yearly general meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to be held on Saturday next, perhaps the time is not inopportune to suggest to the Court of Directors that part of their huge profits might with advantage be devoted to a new issue of notes, and a recall of the present disgusting, dirty, disease-carriers, which so generally pass muster as bank-notes at the present time. It is even conceivable that such a sanitary proceeding would not materially reduce the dividend.

The suggestion applies with equal force to the notes of other banking institutions.

—Yours truly,

SANITAS.

February 18th, 1923.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

The Race Book for the annual meeting which opens on Wednesday, the 28th inst., is now published by Messrs. Noronha & Co. From the list of stables at the end of the book it may be seen that there are 142 ponies entered for the meeting by 33 owners. Mr. Hector Sassoon has the distinction of having the largest stable. He has entered 14 ponies. Sir Paul comes a close second with 13. Mr. Dynasty has 9, Messrs. G. H. Potts and Ellis Hayim 8, Mr. Ferdinand 6, Mr. Seth 5, Messrs. Stephen and Stitt 4, Mr. Towers 3, Mr. John Peel 4, Mr. H. Birkett 4. There are twenty owners with two ponies entered (including H. E. Sir Edward Stubbs), and twenty who have but one pony. The lady owners who have entered ponies this year are Lady Chater (2), Mrs. Claud Severn (2), Mrs. Hector Sassoon (3), Mrs. Forsyth (1), Mrs. John Johnston (1), and Mrs. Bernard (2).

Sir Paul's string are all "Dahlia"; Mr. Hector Sassoon sticks to "Roman" nomenclature, and Mrs. Sassoon follows her husband's example. Messrs. G. H. Potts and Ellis Hayim adhere to adjective "Kings" such as Fighting King, Invincible King and so on, while Mr. Dynasty names most of his ponies "King," as "King Charlie," etc. Mr. Ferdinand has a "Royal" stable, while Mr. John Peel gives to his ponies the names of China rivers. Mr. Birkett's are all "Stars," and Mr. Towers' all "Tales."

With little more than a week to go, training times are becoming interesting to the public, and we append a few of the times taken yesterday morning.

DEBY GRIFINS.

	Last Quarter.
Royal Beauty (one mile), 2.20;	33.
Peerless Dahlia (one mile), 2.14;	31.4
Royal Earl (one mile), 2.18;	34.3
Valiant Dahlia (one mile), 2.13.3;	31.3
Roman Victory (1 mile), 1.39;	28.3
Roman Standard and Roman Law (2 mile), 1.39.4;	31.4
Ideal Dahlia (one mile), 2.23;	39.
Orient Dahlia (one mile), 2.15;	32.
Satisfaction Dahlia (one mile), 2.15.1;	32.2
Penguin (one mile), 2.18.2	31.

OLD PONIES.

Empire Dahlia (one mile), 2.15.2;	31.
Honesty Dahlia (one mile), 2.14.3;	31.3
Hope Dahlia (1 mile), 1.43;	32.3
Alona (one mile), 2.26.2;	32.
Scottie Dahlia (one mile), 2.15.2;	32.
Bullfinch (1 mile), 1.41.4;	34.2

EUROPEAN SENTENCED.

"MENTAL AND MORAL DEGENERATE."

"It becomes perfectly clear to me that you are a mental and moral degenerate," said Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy yesterday, addressing Reginald Radcliffe, an ex-Merchant Service officer, who was charged on remand with the theft of an overcoat, and \$100 from the cabin of the third officer of the s.s. *Hui On*.

Prisoner had been remanded to Victoria gaol in order that he could be kept under medical observation, and that his mental state could be ascertained. Mr. Lindsell added that there were times when the defendant was obviously not responsible for his actions, but he could not see that the man was relieved of any criminal responsibility for that reason in this case. He was quite responsible when he stole the money and the coat. However, as he had already been kept in prison for ten days, he would only be sentenced to another ten days' hard labour.

MAJOR CASSEL SUED.

CHAUFFEUR'S CLAIM FOR WAGES.

WHERE DID THE PETROL GO TO?

Major Cassel appeared as the defendant in an action brought against him at the Summary Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the plaintiff in the case being an Indian motor driver, named Noor Ahmed, who was formerly in the defendant's employ. The plaintiff claimed \$87.50, the amount of pay due, of which \$22.50 was for nine days' wages, the remaining \$65 being a month's wages in lieu of notice.

Mr. C. A. Russ appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. D. H. Blake represented the defendant.

Mr. Russ said that his client was engaged by Major Cassel on November 22nd, and on the 18th January he was paid \$75 for the month of December. It was a monthly contract. The plaintiff worked for the defendant until January 8th. The point in the case was whether the defendant was justified in dismissing the plaintiff or not. The onus of proving this rested on the defendant.

Mr. Blake said that on the statement made by Mr. Russ he claimed the right to open the case.

To this, the Puisse Judge agreed, and Mr. Blake in his opening statement said the facts were that the plaintiff was engaged as a chauffeur and acted as such until January 8th. He was then questioned by Major Cassel as to the petrol supplies received. The chauffeur stated he had received two cases of petrol on the 5th and 6th of the month and that he had put this quantity into Major Cassel's two motor-cars which were kept in the East Point Garage. He filled up both tanks on Sunday, January 7th. Major Cassel followed up his investigations by examining the gauges on the cars to see how much petrol there was still in the tanks. In the Napier there were 10 gallons and in the Cadillac there were 13 gallons. Each tank held 20 gallons. The Napier car had not been out since January 3rd and the Cadillac had only done 13 miles, approximately, between the Sunday and the Tuesday, and there should have been, approximately, 19 gallons in the car when Major Cassel inspected the gauge. This car consumed a gallon to every 11 to 12 miles run.

There were, therefore, 10 gallons short from the Napier and approximately six gallons short from the Cadillac, which made up exactly the 16 gallons which he received on the previous two days. Each case contained eight gallons. Major Cassel asked the plaintiff what had happened to the petrol, but got no satisfactory answer. He thereupon took the chauffeur to the Manager of the Garage and again asked what he had done with the petrol. He gave no explanation whatsoever, and so Major Cassel dismissed him. The cars were kept in locked sheds, each shed having a "Chubb" lock, to which there were duplicate keys. The plaintiff held one of these keys and the defendant held the other. The cars were valuable and were fitted with accessories of extreme value and a dishonest servant would have ample opportunity for removing the parts.

Major Cassel then gave evidence in support of the statement made by his solicitor. He emphasised the point that the plaintiff was the only one who had permission to get at the petrol in the cars.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russ, witness said that during the month of December the cars used 91 cases of petrol, which amounted to 60 gallons.

Mr. Russ: Is that excessive?

Witness: Yes.

That is 700 miles!—A little more than that.

Sometimes the Napier goes out round the Island, Castle Peak and Fanling?—Yes.

If the Cadillac car had been out on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th and if the journeys on these days included one trip to Repulse Bay and back at 10 miles a gallon it must have consumed more than eight gallons!—No; certainly not,—not by half.

Four gallons on all these days?—Yes.

The plaintiff in the witness-box said that when he received the petrol he put one and a half cases in the Cadillac and the other half in the Napier. Major Cassel came to the garage and told him he was using too much petrol. The Major told him he was not going to pay the bill. Plaintiff told the defendant after the examination of the cars that he had supplied the cars with petrol on the 5th and 6th. Defendant spoke to the Manager, stating that some person had stolen the petrol. He later accused the witness of stealing the petrol.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CHAUFFEUR'S ROMANCE.

ENDS IN PRISON.

The case in which a Chinese chauffeur was charged with taking a girl away without the consent of her guardian or parent, and further with harbouring her, was continued at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon. The complainant was a fifteen year old girl, grand-daughter to a former nurse of Mr. Ho Cheuk, at whose house she lived as one of the family. The defendant was a man of about thirty years of age, and drove Mr. Ho Cheuk's car. It was alleged that he took the girl to the house of his parents at Kowloon, and stopped with her for three nights. After that time she repented her action and left him.

Yesterday the defendant's mother was put in the witness box, and she stated that when her son brought the complainant to the house she remonstrated with him, but he took no heed of her, and kept the girl with him.

Defendant also gave evidence, and alleged that the girl fell in love with him while he was in Mr. Ho Cheuk's employ. She pleaded with him to take her away with him. One day she asked him to take her for a walk to Yau-mat, and he agreed. When he wanted to take her home she refused and pleaded with him to take her to his house and let her live with him. All the time she was there he was imploring her to go back home.

The Magistrate (Mr. R. E. Lindsell), remarked that the man's story was not consistent with that of his mother, neither was it consistent with his own admission that he had stopped with her at night. He would be sentenced to two months' hard labour on the second charge, and the first charge would be dismissed.

SUNDAYS ARMED ROBBERY.

Four men conducted an armed robbery on the premises of No. 447, Reclamation Road on Sunday morning. It appears that at about nine o'clock the owner, a shopkeeper, was in the rear of the premises in the cook-house when he heard noises in the shop. He went to investigate and saw four men, one of whom was armed with a revolver, and another with a dagger. The third and fourth did not appear to be armed. One of them seized the man's wife, so the shopkeeper struck at him with a bucket he had in his hand. The robber released the woman, and the four ran off in the direction of Mongkok. The shopkeeper gave chase but lost sight of his quarry. Nothing of any value was stolen.

Another Indian, who was engaged to replace the discharged chauffeur, said that when he examined the Cadillac car the petrol tank was three-quarters full. The witness added that he was in the defendant's employ for only three days. Witness said that the Major was not satisfied with him.

Summing up, Mr. Russ said that if there had been a definite suspicion that the gasoline had been stolen then the plaintiff's dismissal would have been justified. His submission was that no shortage had been proved, and, secondly, if any shortage had been proved it was not of any substantial nature but entirely nebulous. The evidence was throughout in favour of the plaintiff. He submitted that the defendant had nothing more than a suspicion that the gasoline was being stolen. If the plaintiff was asked if the tanks were full he would naturally say they were, meaning, of course, that he had sufficient to carry on. If Major Cassel was so strict, he should have given definite orders that a certain quantity was to be put in the tanks each day.

Mr. Blake said that if they could show that there was a special shortage of petrol Major Cassel was justified in dismissing the man without notice.

The Puisse Judge agreed.

That being the case, continued Mr. Blake, the plaintiff was not entitled to the nine days' pay which was a portion of the unexpired month. He realized that the onus of proof was on his client and that they were faced with the difficulty of fixing the amount of petrol used.

The defendant had said that he did not speak a great deal of English and that he could not understand his master's orders. He could, however, understand the conversation which took place between Major Cassel and the garage manager. He also understood Major Cassel's question when asked how much petrol had been put in. He thought that the Court must treat the plaintiff's inability to speak English with a certain amount of diffidence. They must also treat with diffidence what the plaintiff said had happened on those days. His recollection of what happened was not very clear. Major Cassel had a very clear recollection of what took place. He asked that the case be dismissed.

The Puisse Judge announced that he would reserve judgment.

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SPECIAL SHOW THIS WEEK

WASHING TUNICS

AND

SUITS for BOYS

ALSO

PRETTY WASHING

FROCKS for GIRLS

ALL SIZES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

RACE BOOKS.

THE RACE BOOK is now ready and the only authorized Edition is that published by Messrs. NOLAN & Co. WHICH IS COPYRIGHT UNDER THE ACT OF 1911.
H. BIRKETT,
Clerk of the Course.

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION

FOURTH TOURNAMENT OF THE SEASON.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3RD, AT 9.15 P.M.
at the
THEATRE ROYAL.

MAIN EVENTS:

15 Round Contest for the LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY AND THE "GUDGE" Belt:

A. B. CHADWICK, v. Stoker P. O. MORGAN,
H.M.S. Marston, H.M.S. Hawkins,
and

15 Round Contest for the MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY AND THE "Daily Press" Belt:

A. B. DUNNAN, v. Pte. AINSWORTH,
H.M.S. Macnolia, R.M.L.I.

4 Six-Round Contests.

Booking at MOTRIE:
Members—Monday, February 26th.
General Public—from Tuesday, 27th.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIFIC AND MEXICAN DOLLARS Current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London, up to and for the sum of £100,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 20th February, 1923.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.
The Tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."
The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22, George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 55, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).
The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

R. A. DOBBIN, Lt.-Col.,
Treasury Chest Officer, R.A.P.C.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 20th February, 1923. [414]

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART-MAATSCHAPPIJ
(UNITED NETHERLANDS NAVIGATION CO.)

HOLLAND-OOST-ASIE LIJN
(HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From HAMBURG, BREMEN, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON AND GENOA.

THE Steamship
"SAPAROE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-landed. Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, wharves, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 22nd Feb., 1923, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st Feb. 1923 at 10 A.M. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, General Agents.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1923. [411]

S.S. "AZAY LE RIDEAU."

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLES, etc., also part of Cargo ex S.S. "COMMISSAIRE PIERRELECOQ" from HAVRE and COGNAC with Transhipment at SAIGON, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless information is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 24th inst. at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 10 A.M. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
R. RODENFUSHER,
Landing Agent.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1923. [416]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

IT IS NOTIFIED that the
CONCERT
advertised for the 27th February has, owing to the discontinuance of the PEAK TRAMWAY, been
POSTPONED
to
WEDNESDAY, 7th MARCH, 1923.
Any Tickets already purchased will be available for the Changed Date.

Booking at THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO. [417]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

TRAFFIC on the PEAK TRAMWAY will be SUSPENDED from 1 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, 21st INSTANT for a Period of Eight Days or thereabouts in order to carry out certain repairs to the Haulage Machinery. Season Ticket Holders will have the option of getting their Tickets extended for the Whole Period or of obtaining a Pro Rata refund on such Tickets for the Unsuspected Period.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1923. [401]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

DURING the SUSPENSION of the PEAK TRAMWAY SERVICE, MOTOR BUSES will be RUN between the Hongkong Hotel and the Peak Church, leaving either end at the following Times:
8 A.M. to 10 A.M., Every 20 Minutes.
10 A.M. to 3 P.M., " " " " " "
3 P.M. to 8 P.M., " " " " " "
8 P.M. to Midnight, " " " " " "
FARE—50 CENTS.

E. W. ALDERSON,
Assistant General Manager,
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.
[402]

HONGKONG DOG, CAT, POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW.

BY kind permission of the Officer Commanding The Hongkong Defence Corps, a Show will be held at
THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE CORPS
SATURDAY, 10th MARCH, 1923,
from 3 to 6 P.M.

Besides the usual classes for Dogs, there will be classes for Puppies from 6 to 12 months old, for a litter of Puppies under 3 months old on the date of the Show, and for cross-bred Dogs.
Entry Forms may be had from the Undersigned.
No Entry will be accepted unless accompanied by the Entrance Fee. Dog, \$2; Cat, \$1; Poultry and Pigeons, 50 cents per pen.
B. L. FROST,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o THE EASTERN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH CO.

COMPANIES (WINDING UP).

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911-1921

and
IN THE MATTER OF THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by order of Mr. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ, Puisne Judge, made in his Chambers on Saturday, the 10th day of February, 1923, Mr. GEOFFREY NORMAN ORME of the Supreme Court Buildings, Victoria, Hongkong, Official Receiver was appointed Provisional Liquidator of the above named Company, the CHINA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Dated the 13th day of February, 1923.
GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO.,
Solicitors for the Official Receiver. [376]

COMPANIES (WINDING UP).

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911-1921

and
IN THE MATTER OF THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the above named Company by the Court was on the 9th day of February, 1923, presented to the said Court by THE GENERAL EXCHANGE COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company registered in Hongkong under the provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1911-1921 and whose registered office is at No. 15, Ice House Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong aforesaid.

And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at the Courts of Justice, Victoria, aforesaid on the 5th day of MARCH, 1923, at 10.30 A.M., and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 9th day of February, 1923.
GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO.,
St. George's Building, Chater Road, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTE: Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve on or send by registered post to the above-named GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO., notice in writing of his intention so to do.

The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their solicitor (if any), and must be served or if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & CO. not later than 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th day of March, 1923.

[357]

INTIMATIONS

THE HOUSING QUESTION.

A PUBLIC MEETING

will be held at
The CITY HALL

FRIDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 5.30 P.M.

When important resolutions on The Housing Question will be brought forward for submission to the Government.

Chairman—Mr. G. G. ALABASTER, M.C., O.B.E.
After the above Meeting the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION will be held.

(Signed) E. STOCK,
(Hon. Sec. C.R.A.)
Hongkong, 14th February, 1923. [394]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of FEBRUARY, 1923, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and Report of Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1922, and declaring a dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 14th February, 1923, until FRIDAY, the 23rd February, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

[355]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY the 24th FEBRUARY, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1922.

The Register of shares of the Corporation will be CLOSED from Monday, 12th February, to Saturday, 24th February, 1923 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1923. [329]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE THIRD NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at St. George's Buildings, Chater Road, Victoria, on TUESDAY, the 27th FEBRUARY, 1923, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1922, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 17th February, 1923, until Tuesday, 27th February, 1923, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1923. [354]

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A FANCY DRESS BALL

In Aid of the above Society will be held in the CITY HALL

on
TUESDAY, MARCH 6th, at 8.30 P.M.

TICKETS—\$4.00, Obtainable at
THE HONGKONG HOTEL,
CAFE WISEMAN,
THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO.
\$1.00 Fines for Non Fancy Dress. [391]

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1923, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1922.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, February 8th, 1923, to TUESDAY, February 20th, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, February 2nd/1923. [314]

THE CORONET.

TUESDAY ONLY,
at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15.

KISMET.

Kowloon THEATRE.

9 P.M.

CABARET DANCE.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

WHISKY

Gives

Perfect Satisfaction

because it is a Skilful

Blend of the Best

Highland Scotch

WHISKIES.

of Great Age, matured

in Sherrywood

Casks.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 2TH, 1923.

THE EDUCATION OF BRITISH CHILDREN.

We have no doubt all British residents concerned have read with much interest the Report of the sub-Committee of the Education Board appointed to investigate and report on the provision made in the Colony for the education of British children, given in our issue of Friday last. We do not know what is generally thought of the recommendations made by the Committee, but we confess that we are disappointed with the report and with the recommendations. The Report furnishes us with no sufficient information on which to base a judgment on the need for the costly provision which the Committee recommends. We know that most British infants, who are here will probably remain in the Colony until they are eight or nine years of age, but we look in vain in the Report for some guide as to the number of British children who are kept, or are likely to be kept, in the Colony beyond that age. We are, of course, aware that there are some "children" who will remain in the Colony until the age of 15 to 18 years with the intention of going to some University or to some University College or Technical College at Home; and also that there are some "who will not be sent Home, but will complete their education here with a view to earning their living in this Colony or elsewhere in the Far East," but until those who advocate expensive provision being made for these furnish some information, as to their numbers we do not see what substantial grounds exist for action in the matter by the Government. Some sort of assurance is needed that there will be a sufficient number of boys and girls between the ages of ten and eighteen to

justify the establishment of a special school. Assuming that, scattered throughout the Colony, there are a sufficient number of British children exceeding nine years of age to justify the establishment of "a big central school"—for British children exclusively?—would it be likely to be a success if it were provided in the only suitable place that appears to the Committee to be immediately available—the Botanic Gardens? We doubt it, for many reasons. We have not overlooked that the matter of the expense of getting to and from Quarry Bay, Kowloon or the Peak has been covered by the Committee's recommendation, "that proper facilities for free transit for students to the Central School by bus, tram and launch be arranged," and that they also recommend that arrangements be made for "a substantial meal in the middle of the day for children who come from a distance." But we scarcely think the Government is likely to entertain proposals of this sort. The Government cannot provide free transit for children attending one school, without providing it for all. But apart from this matter, the cost of such facilities as the Committee propose are manifestly prohibitive, and we have no confidence that if they were provided they would prove satisfactory. We are inclined to the opinion that the only way in which the desire on the part of such British parents as desire to keep their children here can be met is by the establishment of a school in some healthy locality on the Peak or the Kowloon hills where the children can be taken in as boarders. As the Headmaster of the Diocesan School for Boys wrote in a Report to which we drew attention some days ago, "The discipline of a Boarding School would be an excellent thing for children who are often spoiled by servants and pampered by parents," and we are in agreement with him in thinking that "the only satisfactory solution of the matter of the education of British children in Hongkong is to build or support Boarding Schools to which children could go as weekly boarders." Such facilities the Diocesan School for Boys seeks to provide in the Colony, and in the new school to be built we do not doubt that, if the necessary financial support were assured, suitable provision could be made to meet in the Colony all existing and future needs in this respect.

The names of Mr. T. Brameld and Mr. T. J. Easterbrook have been added to the list of authorised architects in the Colony.

Particulars of the fourth boxing tournament under the auspices of the Hongkong Boxing Association are announced in an advertisement to-day.

H.E. the Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.), will distribute the prizes to the scholars of St. Joseph's College this afternoon at five o'clock.

There were only two cases of notifiable disease in the Colony during the four days ended last Monday. One was a Chinese case of paratyphoid fever, and the other a Chinese case of diphtheria.

It is officially notified that the new motor road to the Peak from its commencement at Gap Road to its termination at Victoria Gap is to be known for the future as Stubbs Road.

Dr. Sun Yat Sun will address the members of the Hongkong University Union on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 11 a.m. in the Great Hall of the University. Members of the Union are requested to attend.—ADVT.

The Concert to be given by the Hongkong Philharmonic Society has been postponed to March 7th owing to the interruption of the Peak tramway. An advertisement will be found in another column.

Another ship, carrying 400 passengers on a round the world cruise is expected to reach Hongkong on March 1st. The ship is the *Resolute* which is chartered by the American firm of Messrs. Raymond and Whitcomb, tourist agents. The ship will make a three days' stay in Hongkong, during which time the passengers will visit the Peak and Repulse Bay, Canton and Macao. The *Resolute* will leave for Manila on March 3rd at 8 p.m. The ship's agents in Hongkong are the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., while Messrs. Wm. Farmer & Co. have the handling of all arrangements for sightseeing, transport and catering.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

CHINESE OPPOSITION TO RESERVATIONS.

We understand that Chinese opposition is being organised against the resolution advocating "a wider application of the principle of residential reservations to be proposed at the public meeting called by the Constitutional Reform Association for Friday next at the Theatre Royal. It is stated that representatives of the Chinese community including Mr. M. K. Lo and Mr. Ho Kwong intend to address the meeting.

SALE OF CROWN LAND.

SLOW BIDDING BUT HIGH PRICES FETCHED.

Two lots of Crown land were sold by public auction at the Public Works Department yesterday afternoon by the Principal Land Surveyor (Mr. Parker Rees). An inland lot at Shaikwan on the south-west side of the motor-road, comprising 42,000 square feet, was sold to Messrs. Augustin Loong Hing Kee and Peter Loong Hing Kee for \$44,600. The upset premium for this lot was \$18,300.

The other lot, situated by the new road between Bowen Road and Magazine Gap Road, and having an area of 32,000 square feet, was bought by Mr. Leong Hin Son, of No. 1, Dundas Street, for \$15,500. The upset price in this case was \$5,450.

The bidding advanced in both cases was on a more moderate scale than at last week's auction of Crown land. There were a few bids of \$300, but the price rose mainly by bids of \$100 and \$50.

AMERICAN CABLE NEWS.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO MANILA.]

STEAMER "CITY OF CANTON" ASHORE.

Boston, February 10th.

The British steamer *City of Canton*, which sailed from here this morning for New York, wirelessly that she was ashore off Cape Cod.

The *City of Canton* is owned and operated by the American and Manchurian Line between New York, Boston and Oriental ports. This vessel sailed from Manila on her last homebound trip on December 2nd, with several hundred tons of general cargo and 11,000 bales of hemp. Most of this freight was loaded in Cebu. Macleod and Company are agents in the Philippines for the American and Manchurian Line.

"BESSIE DOLLAR" TO YOKOHAMA.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 10th.

The line, with which the str. *Pomona* was towing the str. *Bessie Dollar* to Yokohama, broke last night, according to wireless messages received here. The dispatches stated the *Pomona* expected to get another line aboard the *Bessie Dollar* as soon as the weather quieted down.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION INTO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VANCOUVER, B.C., February 10th.

Bishop A. U. Desperier, head of the diocese of the Anglican church, preaching at the annual session of the New Westminster synod to-day, opposed further immigration into British Columbia from the Orient. He declared the Japanese controlled the fisheries and the Chinese the gardening. He estimated that there are 30,000 Chinese and 16,000 Japanese in the province of British Columbia.

MRS. LEEDS COMMITS SUICIDE.

NEW YORK, February 10th.

Mrs. Louise H. Leeds, sister-in-law of Princess Anastasia of Greece, committed suicide to-day by jumping from a window on the fifth floor of her apartment. She was the wife of Warner M. Leeds, prominent clubman. She had been ill for some time and had recently returned from a sanatorium.

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES ADVOCATED.

WASHINGTON, February 10th.

The People's Legislative Service made public to-day a letter from Senator Hiram Johnson of California attacking the Republican presidential nomination machinery and urging that his plan for presidential primaries be adopted. He declared that no honest expression was possible under the present system.

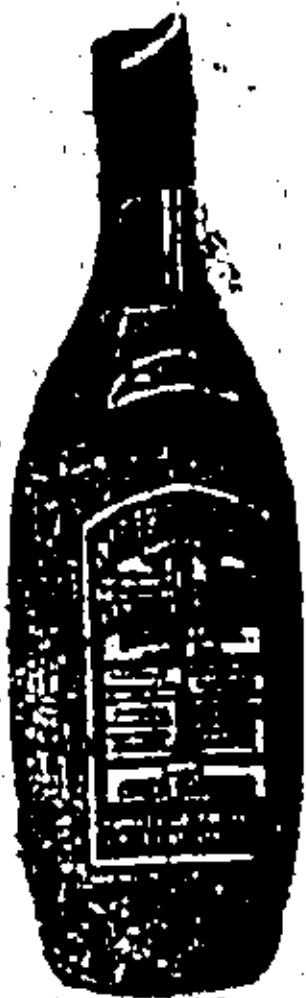
SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

WASHINGTON, February 9th.

Chairman Jones of the Commerce Committee of the Senate called up the Ship Subsidy Bill and declared that it would not be laid aside except by a vote of the Senate.

remembered by the reader, if the
be one of Abraham Hayward.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

'N. J. CLUB'
SCOTCHThe "Peg"
of Ages
1745
till
to-dayOBTAINABLE FROM
LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS

*This pure old Whisky has had, since 1745,
a great reputation amongst connoisseurs
for its mellow flavour, and still maintains
a world-wide identical quality.*



PRESCRIPTIONS

When the Doctor prescribes he expects the Druggist to fill the prescription with Pure Drugs. The quality of our Drugs, Medicines and Toilet Goods is not surpassed. Have the Doctor's Prescription filled here and the result will be satisfactory.

THE PHARMACY.

THE RED BUILDING (OPPOSITE ICE HOUSE ST.)

A Bank with 700 Branches.

YOUR BUSINESS in Canada, Central and South America, Cuba and throughout the West Indies can be promptly and efficiently handled by our branches in these countries. We shall be pleased to act as your correspondent for Letters of Credit, &c.

The Royal Bank of Canada.

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

600 branches in Canada and Newfoundland.
100 branches elsewhere.LONDON, ENG. NEW YORK, U.S.A.
PARIS, FRANCE. BARCELONA, SPAIN.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvelous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It cures skin and scalp diseases, scurvy, and glandular swellings, bad legs, rheumatism, dropsy, asthma, heart disease, piles, and dyspepsia, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing blemishes, restores and builds up, stimulates, and gives strength and vigor to the system.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.
VETARZO, BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
Solely sold in Hong Kong by The VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE CO., Ltd., 11, Queen's Road, Central, Hong Kong. (In London, N.W. 1, England, 1, Broad Street, W. 1, London, W. 1, England.)

AUCTION BRIDGE.

FINESING.

[BY L.C.B.]

The finesing at bridge is described by the dictionary as an "attempt, when second or third player, to take a trick with a lower card, when a higher, not in sequence with it, is in the hand, in the hope that the intermediate card or cards may be with the right-hand adversary." For example, holding the ace and queen of a suit, if a player puts down the queen to a lead to that suit, he is said to finesse it; if the king is held by the opponent on his left who plays after him, the trick will be lost, but if it is held by the right-hand adversary the queen will win the trick. In estimating the value of his hand a player would count the ace as a certain trick and the queen of that suit as a "possible," and the one chance of converting most "possible" tricks into actual ones is by finesing. There are, of course, occasions on which it is not advisable to risk a finesse. Unless the declaration of an opponent has given any indication of the probable position of the king there is an even chance of finding it in either hand, and the chance of winning a trick with the queen must, in ordinary circumstances, be taken; but if the left-hand adversary is known to have, in no trumps, a long and established suit, or if for any other reason it is undesirable that he should secure the lead, it would be advisable to take no chances, and to play the ace instead of the queen. It may be that the declarer sees that he cannot secure the game unless he is able to bring off a certain finesse successfully, or, having secured the necessary tricks for game and contract, he may see a chance of making a slam if a finesse comes off, and in such cases the amount of loss if the finesse were a failure would have to be great to justify him in "finesing" the finesse. Whether or not a finesse should be attempted in a certain suit depends not only on what is known of that unit, but on the general circumstances of the hand, but there are comparatively few cases in which the finesse should not be taken.

VARIOUS OPPORTUNITIES.

The simplest form of finesse is the illustration just given when the ace and queen are held in the same hand, but there are various other combinations of cards which give opportunity for as useful, if not as easy, finesing. These occur chiefly in the declarer's play of the combined hands, for, generally speaking, the opponents have few opportunities for judicious finesing. There will be, for example, the case where the dummy hands holds the ace, queen, ten of a suit, the declarer holding only small ones; here both the king and the knave are held by the opponents, and the declarer must attempt two fineses. If both the king and the knave are in the hand of the player on dummy's right then all will be well, provided that the declarer can lead the suit twice from his own hand and that he finesse the ten first; if the queen is the first to be finesed then either the king or knave must make, unless the suit is unevenly divided. The probability is, however, that one of the hostile cards will be held by each opponent, in which case, assuming, again, a normal distribution, one of them must win a trick, and the risk is the same whether the queen or the ten is first finesed. Bearing in mind, however, that they may both be in the hand of the player on dummy's right, it is always advisable to finesse the ten, unless there is any reason for reducing the chances of the opponent on dummy's left, securing the lead.

A frequent combination of the cards giving opportunity for finesse is when the ace with small cards is held in one hand (say, the declarer's), and the queen, knave, ten in the other. In this case the queen should be led from dummy, and if the king is played by the next player the trick can be taken by the ace in the declarer's hand, and the knave and ten are "good"; but if the king is not put down at once the declarer should play a small card on the chance of the player on his left not having the king. The knave and ten can then be led in turn, and the king, unless very well guarded, must fall. The advantage of this combination of the cards is that the lead remains in the same hand, and the finesse can be repeated without the necessity of taking a card of re-entry from that hand.

A DECEPTIVE HAND.

There is another combination which, although in fact quite different from the above, is yet sufficiently alike to deceive the beginner. Where, for instance, the dummy has ace, queen and two small cards of the suit, the knave and others being in the declarer's hand, it is wrong to lead the knave unless the declarer also holds the ten, as even if the king is held

on dummy's right it will be played on the knave, and if the trick is taken by dummy's ace the ten is almost certain to make. It may be taken as granted that the opponent holding a higher honour will always cover an honour led with the obvious intention of finesing, thus making it necessary to employ yet a higher honour to win the trick. Now, if the declarer has the other high cards no harm can be done by taking two honours to win a single trick; but obviously it is otherwise needless extravagance. If the ace and small cards of a suit are in the dummy, and the queen and small ones in the hand of the declarer, there can be no worse lead than the queen; the king will be played by whichever opponent holds it, and the only trick that can be won in that suit by the declarer will be the ace. The only way to play such a combination is to lead a small card of the suit from dummy, and if the king is on the declarer's right the queen must make a trick. But this is not a finesse.

The declarer is sometimes in the happy position of being able to finesse a suit in either hand, and when it is important to keep a certain opponent from winning a trick the finesse will be taken accordingly. But where there is no special reason against it the alternative finesse may be used if desired. Suppose the declarer to hold the ace and small clubs, dummy holding the king, knave, ten and another; the knave should be led first and, whether or not it is covered by the queen, the trick should be taken by the ace, the declarer then leading from his own hand to finesse the ten. The advantage of this is that the opponent may cover the first lead, the knave, and thus simplify matters; and, of course, if the hands were reversed, the king, knave, ten being in the declarer's hand and the ace in dummy, the chance of his doing so is still greater, as the position of the other honours would be doubtful. This play, also, gives effect to a sound principle, that it is generally better to finesse on the second round of a suit, when possible, in the hope of dropping the opponent's card and thus saving the risk of a finesse.

It sometimes happens that the king, knave, and others of a suit are held in one hand—say dummy's—and only small cards of that suit in the declarer's, and it is desirable that dummy should win a trick with the king or knave as the only chance of securing a lead from that hand; or it may be advisable to reduce the chances of the opponent on dummy's left securing the lead. Normally, it would be correct to finesse the knave, but in this instance it is important to win the trick in dummy and the king should be played on the first round. To play the knave gives the opponent on dummy's left a chance to win the trick, whether he holds the queen or the ace, one of which he probably does hold, but if the king is played there is an even chance against his holding the ace and of the king winning the trick.—Daily Telegraph.

SUNLIGHT AND MILK.

Is the Englishman really changing his traditional habits? Dr. Saleeby, well-known sanitarian, recently asserted that his highest hope was to see sunlight and milk substituted for beef and beer in the Englishman's creed. Whatever progress may have been made towards the realization of this dream, it is, at any rate, a fact that since 1913 there has been no less than a fifty per cent. fall in the consumption of beer at home. To ascribe this decline to an increasing preference for sunlight and milk would be fantastic; the actual cause, indeed, would appear to be something much more prosaic, namely, the excessive taxation, low wages, and unemployment experienced since the War. Nevertheless, it is not unreasonable to suppose that, in many cases at least, habits and restraints enforced by stern necessity may continue to prevail when the necessity for them no longer exists. For the present, everything favours the cause of the "Pussypoos," for it is stated that the would-be consumer is unable to buy any but the very smallest quantity of his favourite beverage, owing to its price having soared beyond the reach of his pocket.

Sir Edgar Bonham-Carter, in a letter to *The Times*, on January 15th, on the subject of capital punishment in the case of women, expresses the opinion that the best solution of the problem would be to vest the judges with discretion upon the verdict of murder, allowing them to pass the sentence of penal servitude for life in lieu of the death sentence. He points out that a provision to this effect is contained in the Indian penal code, and both in India and other countries where it is in force it is generally considered an improvement on the English law.

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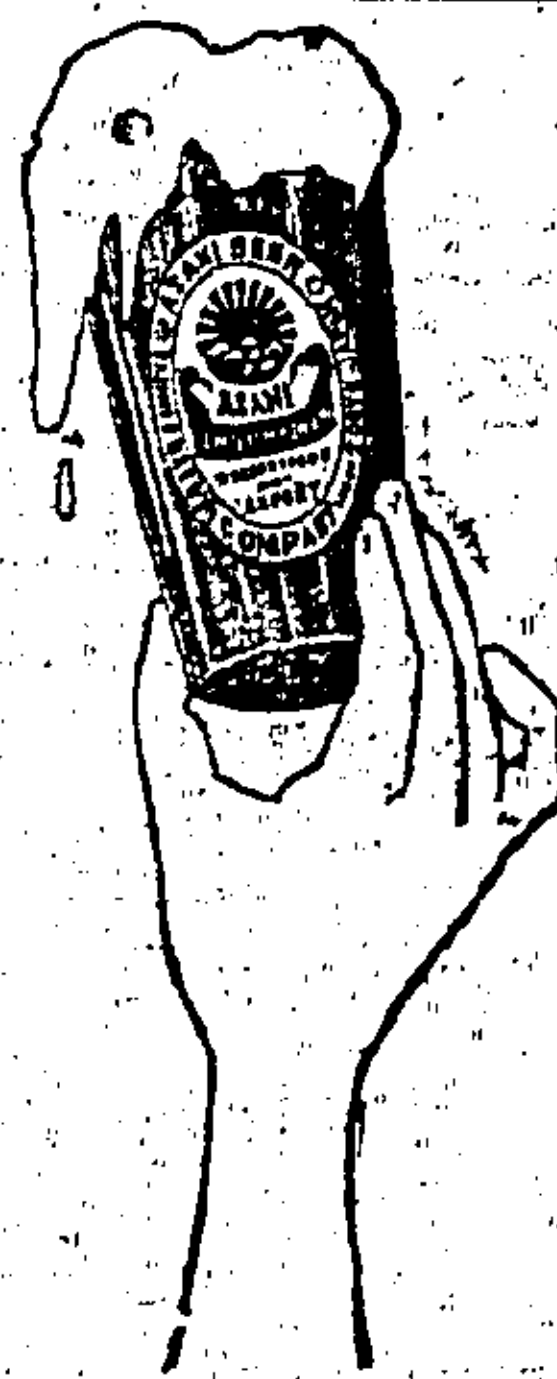
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PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S. "CITY OF POONA" ... 15th March ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
 S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... 24th March ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.
 S.S. "CITY OF POONA" ... 28th April ... Marseilles, London & Hamburg.

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 S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 5th March.
 S.S. "AGAMEMNON" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th March.
 S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th March.

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AZAY LE RIDEAU	16th Jan.	2nd March	30th March
PORTHOUS	23rd Feb.	16th March	17th April
ARMAND BEHIC	23rd Feb.	27th March	1st May
PAUL LECAT	23rd Feb.	10th April	15th May
ANDRE LEBON	9th March	24th April	29th May
AMBOISE	23rd March	8th May	12th June
CORDELLERE	6th April		

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KHIVA"	9,000	21st Feb., 4 p.m.	Mars. Liden, A.werp. & R'dam.
"SICILIA"	6,700	1st Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MOREA"	11,000	7th Mar.	Bombay, Mars. Liden & A.werp.
"LAHORE"	5,252	8th Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"ALPORE"	5,273	13th Mar.	Singapore & Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	8,800	21st Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SOU DAN"	6,700	23rd Mar.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"DONGOLA"	8,000	4th Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NANKI"	7,000	18th Apr.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,800	21st Apr.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"KARMALA"	3,000	2nd May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	4,000	16th May	do.
"NYANZA"	7,000	30th May	do.
"NOVARA"	6,850	13th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	27th June	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	11th July	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,093	25th July	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR. SAILINGS

"TORILLA"	5,200	3rd Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
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"EASTERN"	4,000	3rd Mar.	(Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne)
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"DONGOLA"	8,000	26th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"TANDA"	6,956	8th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
"NANKIN"	7,000	10th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"SOU DAN"	6,700	11th Mar.	Shanghai.

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CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

"JATA MARU" ... Monday, 26th Feb.

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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 21st Feb. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 22nd Feb. 10 a.m.
SAIGON	"NEWCHWANG"	On 22nd Feb. 4 p.m.
SAIGON	"TEAN"	On 23rd Feb. 4 p.m.
FOOCHOW	"CHENG TU"	On 23rd Feb. Noon.
SAIGON	"CHENG TU"	On 23rd Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENG TU"	On 24th Feb. D.L.
TIEN TSI	"CHENG TU"	On 24th Feb. D.L.
SAIGON	"HANYANG"	On 25th Feb. D.L.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"LIANGHONG"	On 25th Feb. 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 26th Feb. 10 a.m.

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